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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBURE. and orders fregular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the flowing branch offices in New-York City: Branch Offices in New-York City: Branch Office, 1,2:88 Frendway, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No. 308 West Twenty-third-st, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 308 West Twenty-third-st, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 1,007 Third-ave., near Sixileth-st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. No. 208 East One-hundred and twenty-fifths. 4 to 8 p. m. Union Square, No. 1,55 Fourth-ave., corner of Fourteenth-st. IN OTHER CITIES.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The British Government defeated on the second reading of the Budget. - Dominion detectives believe they have found Scott. == Revolution imminent in Crete. James Moncrieff Arnott, Scotch surgeon, is dead. ==== Thomas Barbour's will contested in Ireland. ==== Great damage by the earthquake in the Vale of Cashmere. == Fifteen of the crew of the ship Inflexible injured by an explosion. ==== A woman killed by lightning in Ontario.

Domestic.-A lunatic asylum burned at Williamsburg, Virginia. == Half the town of Saffolk, Virginia, was burned. === Storms of wind and hail occurred in various parts of the country. A sloop yacht was capsized in Lake Erie with five

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Chinamen and their teachers on an excursion. ____ A runaway engine in Fourth-ave. Quinn denied all knowledge of the murder. = The Metropolitan and Brooklyn baseball nines beaten. === General Whipple's son killed himself. - Rumers that Super intendent Walling will be retired to-day. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains), 82.32 cents. ____ Stocks dull and declin ing and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear, much colder weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 56°; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The people who contended for low tolls on the Bridge insisted that this policy was necessary to increase the usefulness of the costly structure. That they were fully justified is shown by the fact that the number of passengers last month was 64 per cent greater than in May, 1884. In spite of the reduced charges it is gratifying to notice that the receipts this year exceeded those for the same about General Scott's love of parade and pomp month a year ago.

Scott, the defaulting teller of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, is to be subject to the same annoyance that so many other members of the American colony in Canada have suffered from-namely, arrest and a demand for his extradition. Of course he will secure a shrewd lawyer and the demand will be refused. But the publicity and brief confinement attendant upon such proceedings will doubtless be most painful to Mr. Scott. At present there is nothing that he probably dreads so much as notoriety. This is entirely natural under the circumstances, and Mr. Scott will have the sympathy of all the other financial exiles in the Dominion.

The resentment which the English people feel over their humiliation at the hands of Russia in the Afghan affair has at length been visited upon Mr. Gladstone and his fellow Ministers. The Government was defeated last night, on the second reading of the budget, by a vote of 264 to 252. It is a narrow victory for the Opposition, but it will answer the purpose of the Conservatives,-perhaps more than answer it. Mr. Gladstone will doubtless offer his resignation to the Queen immediately; but it is not so certain that any one of the Opposition leaders will be eager to undertake to form a new Cabinet at this time.

The notion of a runaway locomotive engine is more or less amusing to some minds; but it might have been a serious matter, indeed, if the engine which broke away from its master in the Grand Central Depot on Sunday had gone fifteen feet further in the Fourth-ave. tunnel, since it would have plunged into a street-car full of people. Locomotives of this erratic kind have been known to play strange tricks in other places, but no one expected such a performance on the orderly and well-managed grounds of the Grand Central. Everything there-including the locomotives-is under such excellent discipline that a freak of this kind is almost an impossibility.

It is the constant excuse of the Excise Commissioners that they cannot stop liquor selling on Sunday in this city because they can get no positive evidence that such selling goes on. Here is one case at least in which better proof of violation of the law could not be asked for. The man Quinn who shot the Chinaman in Mott-st, on Sunday had been drinking only a little while before in a place in the Bowery called the Van Dyke House. If he is not available as a witness the fellows who were with him will answer every purpose. Now let the Excise Board take up the matter promptly, and by revoking the license held by the proprietor of the hotel prove that when they have clear case before them they are willing to do their duty as public officials.

We don't hear much about the Aldermen in these days, but they came to the surface recently, looking for a job in the matter of regplating the running of trains on the elevated goads. The Corporation Counsel curtly in- But an addition of a new kind of money, and miracles wrought by Moses, Mr. Petric's excava-

formed them yesterday that they had no power of one which cannot be exported and is not recto order the performance of a railroad's duty to its passengers, and they quickly disappeared again. It is only when some such incident as this occurs that the New-York public recognizes how devoutly thankful it ought to be for the legislation which deprived the Aldermen of the power to confirm or reject the Mayor's nominations, and left them to drag out an insignificant existence in discussing the position of peanut stands on the street corners.

In one of the papers read at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, in Washington, yesterday, the failure to provide fireproof protection for the insane in asylums was denounced as "crime in brick and stone." As if to emphasize this point comes news of the burning of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburg, Va. Although only one life was lost, the blackened ruins of the buildings remain as hideous proof of the crime denounced at the capital. Unfortunately, the perpetration of crimes like this, in Virginia or elsewhere, seems to carry in its train no punishment but the comparatively mild censure of a coroner's jury.

A man who has lied on one point generally cannot be implicitly believed on any other, and the confession of Gilmore, of Chicago, touching the election frauds in that city last fall will doubtless be pronounced unworthy of confidence by the united Democratic press of the country. But it is probably true, all the same, for all the circumstances in the case go to confirm it. The substituted ballots were prepared by Macklin and put into the boxes by Campbell, while the whole plot was managed by Macklin, Gallagher and a New-York politician. Campbell was the tool of the shrewder scoundrels, and naturally he does not relish being locked up while his companious are at liberty. With this additional evidence in their hands, the prosecuting authorities in Chicago ought to be able to secure the punishment of Macklin and Gallagher, who walk the streets of the Western metropolis scot free.

GENERAL GRANT'S MEMOIRS. We publish this morning on the sixth page copious extracts from the autobiography which General Grant has all but completed, and which will be given to the public in a few months. Every personal record of our great commander will be dear to the American people, and the recent imminent peril in which he has stood must enhance the interest attaching to these excerpts from his memoirs. That they will take rank with the most remarkable autobiographical writings extant may be affirmed without hesitation, and upon the testimony of the extracts which appear in THE TRIBUNE to-day. The reason of this is to be sought and discovered in the character of the memoirs. Eminent men have recorded their own careers in such a mainer that the literary value of the work was the predominant one. In the case of General Grant the literary importance is subordinate. His memoirs possess the much higher value of character expression.

There is in them a complete absence of affectation, to begin with. The author has sat down to tell his story and record his impressions in the simplest words and the most direct manner possible. As a result we have the very man himself in the book. Those who know him best will recognize in these pages every one of his characteristics. The firmness of purpose, the conclusiveness of judgment, the blunt, downright way of going to the core of all questions, the disregard for all ceremonial, pomp and buckram, the tenacity of opinion, the clearheadedness, and also the defects which he is not free from, are each and all as conspicuous in his style as in his life. Here also is to be seen the strong sense of justice which is characteristic of the General. In a magazine article he thinks he did injustice to a contemporary commander. In his memoirs he carefully acknowledges his error, and corrects it.

The book abounds with quiet little touches which show how large a fund of sarcasm the writer has at his disposal. Some of his stories are in point; also his remarks upon Colonel Johnston's narrative of the battle of Shiloh. That Grant's power of observation has always been keen is shown in these memoirs by a great many unobtrusive little notes indicating a habit of remembering the curious incidents of his experience. The silent commander who probably seemed to those about him nearly always buried in his own thoughts was taking mental photographs of his surroundings, and little of interest or importance escaped him. Of course these extracts form but an outline illustration of the memoirs, but they sufficiently indicate their quality and the nature of the interest and value the complete work will possess. In it the people of the United States will have a most faithful and vivid portraiture of General Grant, and it will be a portrait precious not alone for its individuality, but for the sympathetic and thoroughly human qualities with which it is informed.

MR. WARNER'S PATENT MEDICINE.

Congressman Warner's safe cure of the silver difficulty has secured, free of charge, a wide advertisement. The advertisements, however, have not been altogether flattering or helpful. Most journals that reflect the common sense of business men have promptly condemned the scheme, and have pointed out that it involved an unlimited inflation of the currency, without in any manner protecting the country against the dangers which the coinage of silver has involved. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Warner ever intended to prevent the enforced resort to silver payments by the Treasury. Demonstration that his scheme will not have that tendency, however conclusive, will only incline other men who like himself have believed in silver payments to regard the plan with greater favor. But the marvellous feature in this case is that the plan comes before the public as having the approval of Mr. Tilden and other prominent Democrats who have been recognized as opponents of inflation. Whether Mr. Tilden has in fact approved any such scheme, or whether it will in fact be at all countenanced by the Secretary of the Treasury, may with good reason be doubted.

Not long ago Senator Sherman expressed the belief that a new coinage of silver would be found necessary, in which the new dollar should contain enough silver bullion to make it worth 100 cents at the current market price. It seems to have been the theory of the Democratic managers that, if Republicans would assent to the coinage of an honest silver dollar, they must also be ready to assent to the issue of an unlimited paper currency having silver bullion as its basis. There are two points of view from which such a scheme must be judged. Its effect upon the currency of the country, and its effect upon the public credit and the solvency of the Treasury, are to be separately considered. As respects the currency, nothing can be more certain than that the country has already in circulation far more money of various kinds than it can possibly use. An addition to the supply of money in circulation, though of the best kind of money, would be of questionable benefit.

ognized in the exchanges of the civilized world, and is liable to change from month to month and from day to day in its value, would be inflation of the very worst sort. The loyal men of this country struggled for years to resist a form of inflation not worse than this, and in that long contest they were compelled to overcome Mr. Warner, as a champion of the "Ohio idea," and Mr. Tilden, as a candidate on the platform which demanded a repeal of the Resumption Act. It is somewhat significant that these two Democrats, in past relations so widely separated, should be found associated in public report with the first scheme of unlimited inflation which a Democratic victory has brought forward.

On the other side, the ability of the Treasury to meet its obligations in good faith, and to maintain its credit, depends upon its receipts of gold or the equivalent of gold. But the equivalent must be one which the Treasury can freely pay out to all its creditors instead of gold, and with which they will be as well satisfied as with the payment of gold itself. If the Treasury should force bondholders to accept in payment of interest the proposed new certificates, promising to pay silver bullion, it is as plain as anything can be that the credit of the Government would at once be shaken. Moreover it would be in the power of speculators, by manipulating the silver market in London, to change from month to month at their pleasure the value of the bullion in which such certificates would be redeemable. Payment in such a currency as this would be regarded as a violation of its sacred obligations by the Government, not less than payment in depreciated paper or in 85-cent dollars. But the effect of Mr. Warner's plan would be to leave the Government very soon without receipts of gold or its equivalent, in amount sufficient to meet the interest on the public debt, so that it would be compelled to use in such payment either the bullion certificates or the 80-cent standard

dollars. The best thing about this scheme is that, like most other Democratic plans relating to the finances, it is an abortion. It may be largely discussed, and may possibly be supported by many Democratic members. But unless President Cleveland is willing to see the Treasury reduced to bankruptcy within the first half of his term, he will not permit this plan to receive any Democratic votes which he can influence. To suppose that it will be largely supported by Republicans is absurd.

THE CHILDREN'S VACATION.

Numerous inquiries have been received from patrons of the Fresh-Air Fund respecting the season's work. There has been no thought of abandoning this beautiful charity, which has proved as popular in the country as in the city. The delay in announcing the actual resumption of subscriptions and preparations has been largely caused by the backwardness of the season. Now that our readers have received warning by the closeness and oppressiveness of yesterday's atmosphere of the inclement heat that is close at hand, we again make THE TEH-UNE the medium for uniting the charities of town and country for the benefit of the children of the tenements. In another column will be found the earliest subscriptions to the Fund, aggregating already nearly \$4,000. This is an excellent beginning. Let the money be contributed rapidly, so that adequate arrangements can be made for providing homes for as many children as possible during the heated term.

The work will be conducted this year on the same general lines as in other seasons, and will be under the personal direction of the Rev. Willard Parsons, the efficient and experienced manager. Only those who need and deserve the fortnight's holiday will enjoy the benefits of this charity. The money contributed will be used exclusively in paying actual transportation expenses at greatly reduced rates. Three or four dollars will take a poor child from New-York to a farmhouse for a vacation of two weeks. We have reason to believe that families living in the country will be as eager to entertain the children as they have been in the past. Let all who are touched by the pathos of neglected childhood in this great centre of population do what they can to make the present season a prosperous one for THE TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund.

THE FREE BATHS.

The free baths are to be opened to-morrow. but owing to a piece of cheeseparing economy in the appropriations they cannot be kept open o long as usual this year. When these baths were an experiment it was urged in excuse for he parsimony characterizing their management that it could not yet be determined whether they would meet a real public want. But this question was speedily settled. From the day hey were opened, throughout each season, they have been crowded, and at the end of the first year's trial it was clear that they were by no means large enough; that there were not enough of them; and that they ought to be furnished with greater conveniences. Poor, insufficient and mean as they are, they have been a blessing and a comfort to scores of thousands, and have undoubtedly helped to ward off disease and to cultivate habits of personal cleanliness. But the abundant evidence of the public appreciation of them has not led to any improvement in them, and on the contrary, the poor of the city are to have less opportunities for bathing this summer than last.

Really this is too bad. If New-York municipal affairs were celebrated for the application of Spartan thrift in all departments it would perhaps be possible to excuse this neglect. But considering the measureless waste that has been the rule rather than the exception, and that too in matters wherein no public good was involved, the people have a right to complain bitterly that so little attention should be paid to what concerns so positive a boon for the masses. Of course such pettiness as refusing to provide goap and towels ought to have been abandoned after the first season. The baths should have been enlarged and made more commodious in all ways. But such considerations as that it is sound public policy to make free bathing popular and pleasant do not seem to appeal with any force to the politicians who run the city government, and so the people may think themselves lucky to be able to bathe at all this year, while unless they show their opinion very plainly on the matter they are liable to be deprived of the free baths altogether by a turn of the screw in this year's appropriations.

BIBLICAL EXPLORATION. The Egyptian Exploration Fund's valuable labors in the Delta and the Land of Goshen are fully recognized by scholars. Mr. Petrie has made this season the brilliant discovery of Noucratis, the famous Greek emporium before Alexandria, where he has unearthed many objects of historical art. His recent identification of Avaris, which was the stronghold of the Shepherd Kings 3,500 years ago. with Zoan of the Scriptures settles a long-disputed point. These results are as important as M. Naville's discovery of the site of Pithom, one of the two treasure cities built by the Israelites under Rameses II., whereby the Mosaic narrative has received remarkable confirmation. Zoan was the home of the Pharaoh of Joseph and the scene of the

tions at this ancient seat of Egyptian royalty have opened to modern eyes the great temple, "the wonders in the field of Zoan," the red granite colossus of Israel's oppressor, and an inexhaustible store of archæological wealth. This year he will endeavor to reach the lower and earlier historic strata at the same site, while his associate, M. Naville, will survey the Wady Tamilat in order to elucidate the Exodus route. He will also seek to identify Raamses, the other store-city built by the

Such labors as these conducted by learned investigators with untiring zeal are not only adding greatly to the store of human knowledge, but are tending to confirm in the most remarkable manner Biblical records and geography. These explorations touch so many interests that in a list of 325 contributors are to be found such names as Senator Sherman, Robert C. Winthrop, Theodore D. Woolsey, Asa Gray, Hamilton Fish, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Charles Dudley Warner, the Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and the Rev. Phillips Brooks. Over thirty presidents of colleges and thirty-three bishops are patrons of the society. It is fortunate that so important a work is receiving such influential support from distinguished educators, scholars, preachers and writers. It appeals alike to those interested in classical, historical, archæological and Biblical studies, and deserves more generous financial aid than it has thus far received. It is greatly to be hoped that the American treasurer the Rev. W. C. Winslow, of No. 429 Beacon-st., Boston,) will succeed in enlisting the sympathies of a large body of pations, so that the work can be prosecuted on a larger scale. All who contribute even as little as \$5 to the fund for the present year will receive a copy of M. Naville's illustrated memoir on Zoan. M. Naville's memoir on Pithom, now in press, will be followed by a valuable work on the Geography of the Land of Goshen.

It is reported from Washington that in the present state of things " not over one man in each fortythree who apply for a Federal office gets it." Thirteen per cent of the appointments made by President Cleveland so far, according to statistics furnished by the departments, have been of men who did not have any formal application on file. Out of one hundred and seventy-nine cases it appears that fifty-three obtained appointments through personal influence. Yet this is the Administration inder which bosses and rings were to have no influence. There is a growing suspicion that for many years past the business of appointments has not been more largely under the control of a few party managers than it is at this time. But conceive of the wretchedness of the average Democratic applicant when he learns that his chance of getting an office is as one to forty-three!

Being disposed to regard Mr. Warner's sliver cheme with a critical eye, The Sun observes that it would make the Freasury a general storage warehouse for all the silver in the country, and a lender of its credit to the owners of the metal," and thereapon observes, "We cannot find that such an operation is authorized by the Constitution." At all events we cannot find it is authorized by common sense, but to the average Democratic partisan of these days perhaps this is not an objection.

There is probably no more crowded spot in the aty about 6 p. m. than the sidewalk in Chathamt, between Frankfort-st, and the Bridge entrance Three streams of people meet and mingle here—one ning up Nassau-st., a second up Park row, and a third from the direction of the City Hail. Most of the people are bound either for the Bridge or the elevated station. A person coming in the opposite direction has hard work to make headway against the tide, and generally has to take to the pavement. Is there any good reason why this sidewalk should not be widened? The Bridge travel is bound to increase, and unless the entrance on the City Hall Park is speedily built the eastern sidewalk will become painfully overcrowded. The Aldermen, not having to arrange deals with the Mayor any more, night appoint a committee to inquire into this

Under an act passed by the Legislature of North 'arolina the officers of that State are now busy re ceiving applications from ex-Confederate soldiers and widows of soldiers for pensions. That State has provided for such a pension list. All Union men living in North Carolina are thus taxed to pay sensions to men who fought to destroy the country. Naturally this arouses some feeling.

Class Day printing has become a fine art at most of the colleges, but the senior class at Brown University have surpassed anything of this kind that has ever failen under our eyes. The programme is printed on three leaves of the ch looped together with a silk skein. The frontispiece gives in medallion an undergraduate's head with academic cap and a classical representation of the conferring of degrees, with a perspective of the college buildings above and the college gate below. It is a unique design and is exquisitely executed. The remaining leaves contain the details of the programme printed in brown color on dark backgrounds illuminated by stars, meteors, fleecy londs and mountain peaks. Altogether it is a seautiful bit of engraving and printing, which makes an old-time graduate inclined to lament the Arcadian simplicity and bucolic rusticity of his

General A. J. Warner, in discussing the money question from the view of a silver bug, says: Men may bury money with profit at present. Dollars are growing, so to speak." That may all be, but no one has yet heard of an 85-cent dollar growing to par. If anything it is a little further shrunken than when the attempt was made to make it grow fifteen cents by flat.

The man who has discovered a new and wonder ful cave in Tennessee is probably auxious to de-velop a novel variety of summer story. The Hebrew characters on the walls of the cave, the thousands of "grinning skeletons" encased in brass pranor with ponderous shields, and the brass box containing an account of the wanderings of the aforesaid skeletons, certainly form the elements of an absorbing story. But it strikes us that there is too much brass and too little of something else in the account. Still, the discoverer of the cave is doubtless a clever fellow in certain ways, and his good luck will bring joy to the heart of Mr. Hine, whose general business it is to hunt for the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel. They have been run to earth at last.

Philadelphians are complaining of a plague of mosquitoes. If with Keely's motor and Schuylkill water combined they are not able to drive the insects out, they deserve to suffer.

The Philadelphia Independents who last week paid the President a visit of instruction found it easier to define "offensive partisanship" nega tively than affirmatively. So they presented to him a list of three Federal office-holders, Republicans, in their city, with the assurance that these were no offensive partisans, leaving him to infer that all others were. That was a genuine stroke of genius, and set an example which may be profitably imitated. Mr. Bayard, for instance, may some time want to defend himself before loyal people by telling how many of his appointees were not rebels, and Mr. Lamar may like to tell how many ex-rebels there are whom he has not put in office. It's a great idea.

There is a report that a number of Chicago gam blers disturbed by Mayor Carter Harrison's order to close all gambling dens, have started for New-York. The only reason that can be imagined why they should come to this city is that there are plenty of benches in the public parks. What New-York gamblers have left in the pockets of any unsophisticated players who may be straying about would not pay a Chicago gambler's hotel

The charge that this is a deadhead Administration, because Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Endicott and Mr. Hendricks have travelled in private cars furnished for them by the railroads, is satisfactorily met by the statement that "Mr. Cleveland declined a free dog even before he went to The charge that this is a deadhead Administra-

Washington." It is unnecessary to say that this able defence appears in The World. But Mr. Cleveland has changed his mind about a good many things since he went to Washington.

A man who was expected to testify in the Hoyt will case yesterday was not called to the witness stand for the reason that he was-dead. If the case continues long enough perhaps it may be settled by all the parties to it meeting the same fate.

Now that a man in Canada has been killed by lightning, having been once before struck without serious results, we may hope to escape a campaign of electrical ineculation as a preventive of lightning strokes. Drs. Pasteur, Koch and Ferran and the irrepressible Anti-Vaccination Society are enough for present consideration.

PERSONAL

The Boston Gazette of Sunday last printed the four hundredth sermon of the Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke.

Consul Packard leaves Liverpool amid a chorus of re grets. A farewell banquet was given him on May 28 by the Chamber of Commerce and other prominent citizens of Liverpool, at which there were formally presented to him a complimentary address and a splendid siver dessert service. Consuls Meritti, Shaw, King and Dockery were among the company present.

A Providence journal correspondent recalls that Na thaniel Hawthorne once attended a Bowdoin alumni banquet at which he was expected to speak. The presiding officer at the proper time arose and introduced him with some highly landatory remarks, and then, turning about, found Hawthorne's chair vacant. That shy genins had shiped out of the room unobserved and was not seen again that evening.

Baron Adolphe Rothschild has purchased at an enor mous price the famous gold jewel-box presented in 1540 by the Nuremberg goldsmiths to Duke Albert of Bayaria on his marriage with the renowned Princess Auna "with the golden hint."

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the trustees of th British Museum, will to day at noon receive in trust for the nution the marble statue of Charles Darwin by Mr. Boohm, R. A. The memorial stands on the landing of the main staircase of the Natural History Museum. It will be presented by Professor Huxley, chairman of the Darwin Memorial Committee.

W. J. Florence, the actor, started yesterday for Canads, to spend two months in salmon fishing in the Resti-

Professor Alonzo Clark, M. D., LL. D., ex-president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has left the city to spend the summer months at his country seat, Darien, Dr. Clark, although well advanced in his seventy year, has excellent health. Previous to his de re he visited Egilevue Hospital, of which he is con ulting physician

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There is some talk of opening Tufts College to women. The Boston Transcript remarks with much positiveness that Odlum's fatal jump is the first tragedy enacted on

the Brooklyn Bridge. Has The Transcript forgotter

The back rooms of the country groceries have their share in shaping policies. A new box of herring had just been opened and the proprietor was descauting on the brand, when Si Silpshod spake up.

"I tell yes, this 'ere country is gittin' on famous. All we need is a navy an' then—"
"A navy?" Interposed kinde Rations. "What dew yen know 'hout a navy? You never saw a drop o' salt water in yer life."

"What's that ter yeu! I say we need a navy, a half er "What's that ter yeur the dozen cruisers and a few schooners—"
"Yes we dew need a few schooners—" and Robe started for the back room, but as his side of the slate was full the expected freat was postponed and that section followed the country went without schooners, and of course

D. Appleton & Co. have suppressed their edition of the pencer-Harrison controversy, as directed by Mr.

The Mugwump is an Eastern bird, as a Mugwump poet has declared—and a queer fowl he is, too. Mention to him, for instance, the appointment of men like Higgins, Philsbury, Keihey and Montgomery and he immediately proceeds to point with pride to the reappointment of Postmister Pearson and tell what a glorious triumph it was for reform.—[Philadelphia Press.

The police have had a month in which to convince the cople of New-York that the Board was in earnest when it issued its order against the use of wooden receptacles for garbage; but have not been very successful. A few timid householders hastened early in May to provide themselves with "ironclads," but not enough to cause the streets to present an appearance much different that which they bore in April. In some up-town blocks the old-fashioned flour barrel may be so orning adorning the sidewalk in frent of nearly every

A Westchester County judge has decided that it is im possible to compel one man to disperse. That's a good idea, but it's not strictly original. Mr. Sothern pointed out some years ago that it was contrary to nature for one bird to go off and flock all by itself.

T. R. Aldrich's price for a poem of a few verses, we are told, is from \$300 to \$400. This will explain why his poems never appear originally in the "poet's corner" of our rural exchanges. We haven't seen a new poem from the pen of Mr. Aldrich for more than a year. A country editor would as soon pay \$300 for a fat mackerel as for a short poem.—[Norristown Herald.

" Fools, Sit Down!" is the title of an article in The Philad lphia Times. The Democrats are now getting advice from all quarters.

The Denger Tribune-Republican has the doubtful honor of having developed a new use of an old word. It said the other day: "It supervenes that Brown and Smith

were not at the meeting vesterday." The Asbury Park Journal is kept busy writing indignant articles on the way in which the summer resort guide books sink the identity of Asbury Park in that of Ocean Grove.

"Dantel," observed President Cleveland to hi private secretary, "I wish it distinctly understood, as I announced a few days ago, that Territorial offices shall be given only to residents of the Territories."

"Ah, by the way, Daniel," added the President, as, his secretary was leaving the office a moment later "please make out a commission, before you go, for George W, Julian, of Indiana, to be Surveyor-General of New-Mexico."—[Philadelphia Press.

Milk is 25 cents a quart in Tampa, Fla.; but whiskey still remains at the old figure, 10 cents a glass.

"What is the greatest enemy of our institutions i" asks a thoughtful Eastern contemporary. We haven't con-sidered this matter thoroughly yet, but a glance at the kind of men who too often go o he United States Senate, and at the frequently queer cu se of Legislatures, leads to the conclusion that it is the boodle bug.—[Chicago

It is stated that no Europeans were killed by the recent earthquake in India. The carthquake is an oftensive

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE says that "on the same day last week on which The Frening Post retracted its libels about John Roach's shipbuilding there appeared on its editorial page a long communication under the caption, "No Man Can Serve Two Masters." Is the Dolphin a two-master, as The Tribune implies 1—[Detroit Free Press.

A lively trade in slung-shot rubbers has sprung up in ertain small towns of Pennsylvania, and the monotonous existence of the country storekeeper has been hanged to one of diversified misery by the demand for soft pine-box-tops from which the boys in and out of ool manufacture those interesting weapons with which many municipalities have vainly wrestled. revival of the sling-shot means the extermination of the sparrow. Bountles have been offered for the heads of the chirping little English immigrants and already Young America is exhibiting numbers of them strung together like beads on a string. How differently do the arrows fare in France, in Paris even, where Mr. Bauer, peace to his ashes, made it his habit to feed them very day in the garden of the Tutleries. The birds knew him by sight, and as soon as he appeared would cluster around him as thickly as bees about a lump of sugar. They would perch upon him, allow him to catch and handle them, and follow him from place to place.

The following chart, illustrating the comparative cost of intoxicating drinks and other items of expense in this country, would be an excellent card for members of the legislature to keep before them to-day as a guide for heir action upon the High License bill. No further argument is necessary:

-Liquor, \$850,000,000.

— Sugar and molasses, \$155,000,000. — Public education, \$85,000,000. — Christian missions, home and foreign, \$5,500,000. — (Philadelphia Press,

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, in his address to Alexander Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, on May 24 said: "In these days we are asked to throw the mantle of Christian charity over the past and to forget it. While there is much to palliate, and much that it is our duty to forgive and forget, I do not wish to forget to my latest day, nor to all eternity, that our brothers, our fathers, our husbands and our sons, who railled to the

eyed, trembling, emaciated heroes."

preservation of the Union, were caused to suffer and

every gentleman within hearing planeed down with a scared expression of countenance at his vert.-[rear Sittings.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

· IN CHANCERY" AT THE MADISON EQUARE Pinero's brisk and bright little play, "In Chancery," was brought out at the Madison Square Theatre last evening, and in it the abundant comedy resources of John T. Raymond were displayed to great advantage. The fun of this fantastic composition is furnished by the perplexities and embarcassments which overwhelm a pris perous commercial traveller, who loses his memory in the shock of a railroad accident. He can recall no hing of his life or surroundings before the date of that accident-not even his name. His identity becomes hope-lessly entangled, because when he is extricated from the railway wreck the overcoat and card case of another pas-senger are taken as his. During the first two acts he is ongaged in a series of anxious efforts to find out who he really is and where he came from. A detective in search of a young gentleman, who has been guilty of contempt of court in marrying a ward in chancery without the consent of the Vice-Chanceller, comes upon the victim of the railroad disaster, and is convinced that he is the person whom the Vice-Chancellor desires to punish. Complication upon complication follow, each full of entertainment, until in the last act the commercial traveller with memory restored is returned to the bosom of his temporarily bereaved family.

Nothing could be more delicious than the quiet drollery of Mr. kaymond in the part of Montague Joliffs, the man without a memory. Never exaggerated and never forced, his quaint conceits were a constant well-spring of pleasure. It was a finished imorm of invention suitable to the part, and caused as much admiration for its completeness and affluence of detail as enjoyment of its genuine humor.

Mr. Raymond was well supported. T. H. Glenney represented Captain Dionysius McCafferty, an trascible old Irish braggart, effectively, and C. P. Flockton's Detective Hinzman was well conceived and well worked out. E. A. Sothern's John deserves commenda-tion. The soft radiance of Miss Olga Brandon's lovely eyes illuminated the stage, while the slender grace of her figure was outlined in the second act in what was supposed to be a travelling dress. But any ward in chancery who should travel in a garment which leaves so little to the imagination would be returned to the admonitory care of the Vice-Chancellor with extreme abruptness. Miss Brandon's raiment, in the last act, however, was entirely sultable to the occasion.

THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY. Mrs. Seguin's impersonation of Germaine, Mr.

toddard's singing in the music of the Marquis (which had to be accommodated to his voice), and Mr. Henry Peakes's acting as Gaspard were the redeeming features in the performance of "The Chimes of Normandy" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night by the company managed by Messrs. Ford & Wallace. The rest was about as bad as it could well be and be at all. It was fair to ex-

bad as it could well be and be at all. It was fair to expect that the company would find its level in the French operatta; the fact that only a few of the simple musical numbers were given in a style which was a little better than commonplace is a sufficient comment; on the absurdity of its pretensions.

There has of late been a deal of foolish talk about English opera and the place it ought to occupy in the sympathies of the American people. Some day it will be realized that the use of the vernacular does not lower but, on the contrary, raises the standard of excellence which the public righteously expect operatic performers to reach, and that the loftler requirement extends to the art-work as well as to its interpretation. Certainly English opera must come in a less questionable shape than "The Chimes of Normandy," as given by the singers of Messrs Ford & Wallace, before it can ask public support on the plea that it is the only legitimate vehicle for the lyric drama in the United States. EAST LYNNE AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Miss Ada Gray, who has been playing at Niblo's Garden and elsewhere in "East Lynne," ap-peared last evening at the Grand Opera House before an audience who seemed much moved by the peculiar pathos of that not altogether novel work. The engage ment continues through the week.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

A TALK WITH MR. WHITELAW REID.

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From The San Francisco Chronicle, May 31.

Whitelaw Reid, proprietor and Editor of The New-York Tribune, arrived in this city yesterday, in reply to a question as to how Republican leaders in the East generally regarded the Administration of President Cleveland, Mr. Reid sald:

"The political generals of the Republican party are disposed to look upon Cleveland's course as a mild, negative sort of an Administration—in fact, are holding back their judgment until the President has decided on some definite, fixed and distinctive course, based on some principle of policy. As it is now, the Democratic party being out of power so long, it has lost the art of government. Mr. Cleveland entered the White House without knowing the men in his own party and inexperienced in the administration of such a vast army of appointments as fails to the lot of a President. With such disadvantages it is not surprising that he has made numerous mistakes. He relies too much on the judgment of others. I see he has treated your coast shabily in the appointment of the Chinese Minister."

"Then you do not think he has displayed much adherence to the Civil Service law is not meant simply the keeping of certain employes in their official places. It means, also, the appointment of all men in the high places. Was there much reform ju, appointing Higgins, or, again, in the case of Pilisbury! Cleveland has certainly obeyed the letter of the Civil Service law which takes from him the power of discharging certain subordinates, but of the spirit of the law, the principles for which it was legislated and the carrying out of which the time of Cleveland's term is not far emough advanced.

which it was legislated and the carrying out of which depends upon his own wishes, the same cannot be said. The time of Cleveland's term is not far enough advanced to pronounce an unqualified judgment on the subject."

"What will be the attitude of the Republican party and its representatives at the next Congress!"

"Not certainly one of marked and aggressive hostility. The Republican representatives will carefully watch the course of the Administration and its supporters and take advantage of all mistakes, but it will not—and I am positive on this point—pursue a course of obstruction, and impede, check and negative the useful, proper and beneficial acts of the President or the just legislation of all party. The President has as yet adopted no decisive policy or formulated any definite principles of action on the leading issuestthat may present themselves at the next Congress, and the Republican party is holding back its course and intentions until some such course is adopted by the party in power."

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"What is the condition of the Republican party and what is its future i"

"The prospects were never brighter. Defeat sometimes inspires new strength, in that it shows us the true character of the adversary. I think the Republican party more fully understands and is now better able to cope with the Democrats than before the election. There is no disintegration in the party which has just gone out of power. Its foundations are too strong and its parts too conceive for the superstructure to crumble away. The people already see from the slips of Cleveland that it was not a good plan to put at the head of the Nation mea without experience and turn those cut who were tried, competent and faithful. The investigations of the Democrats subsequent to the election did not reveal any long-promised disclosures of peculation and official mismanasement. The Republicans are not down-nearted. Their leaders are even now seeking to recify several mistakes made has year and patch up certain discording the next Congress?"

"None that I know of. If the tariff is attacked so as to aim a blow at our home industries, the Republicans will be on hand to stop the 'reform' with lance set as 'visor down."

"Do you think the Democrats will venture to come out in favor of Free Trade it."

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"Do you think the Democrats will venture to come out in favor of Free Trade ?"

"I think some such attempt will be made by men in their party, but what following they will have I cannot "What are Blaine's chances of renomination by the

"What are Blaine's chances of renomination by san max Republican convention?"

"I do not think he desires it. Certainly none of his friends entertain any idea of putting him forward again. The only time he made any efforts to obtain the nomination was in 1876, when he was defeated by Hayes. Siece that time he has made no fight for the honor. In 1884 it was Blaine's friends that put him forward. They do not have his consent. He told me himself that he had no desire to run, and he knew it was a bad yoar, and the result showed his judgment was correct."

"What is the outlook, commercially, for the next year?"

"What is the outlook, commercially, for the next year?"

"I should say it was reasonably good. After all collapses, panies and paralytic strokes in business, a season of depression and unrest follows. We are now passing through that period. I do not think the present stagnation will last long. The large failures at the East and the bursting of the stock bubbles undoubtedly caused the stagnation. Soon capital will become encouraged and put into its legitimate channels, the manufactures and trade. The collapse of the stock market cannot produce more than a temporary depression. Yes, I think the business outlook as favorable, not withstanding the daily reports of bank failures at the East, which had their origin in the panie of last year."

DEATH OF MES. HORACE WHITE. The sad calamity which overtook Mr. Horacs

The sad calamity which overtook Mr. Horacs White, of the Frening Post, in the death of his wife as Eilberon yesteriay, was intensified by its suddenness. She began to suffer severely from neuralgia on Friday arternoon, and the pain continued to increase in severity until Sunday morning, when it became unbearable, and Dr. Chasey was called in. He administered a hypedermic injection of Magendie's solution of morphine, but the quantity was no larger than Mrs. White had received previously under similar circumstances from her decived previously under similar circumstances from her decived previously under similar circumstances from her decived previously under similar circumstances of the case are all most tragic. She leaves three very young children. At the time of her death she was on the eve of starting on a pleasure trip with her husbaud to the West. As though it is not many years since Mrs. White came be live in New-York, she had a large circle of loving and admiring friends, and it would have been larger still but for the delicacy of her health, which interfered much with her social activity.

THEY HAVE GIVEN IT UP.

From The Lewiston (Mr.) Journel.

The Mugwimp papers of New-York, which tried to defend Lothrop from the odium of misconduct accounsel in a case in a New-York court, make a poor delegation.

THE VALUE OF A JUDICIOUS PROTEST.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.)
Mayhap, if Plymouth's pastor will make a little loader